

broad, with a strong median ridge; choanæ between the eyes. Skin of hinder part of head divided into small shields. Digits fully webbed. Tail very short.

Liemys inornata.

Carapace moderately depressed, smooth and rounded, the border not serrated; nuchal moderately large, an equilateral triangle with the apex turned forwards; vertebral shields narrower than costals, first, fourth, and fifth broader than long, second and third slightly longer than broad, with the antero-lateral borders convex and the postero-laterals concave; 25 marginals, including the nuchal. Plastron smaller than the opening of the shell, truncate anteriorly, deeply notched behind; the width of the bridge equals the length of the hind lobe; the suture between the gular shields equals that between the humerals and exceeds that between the anals; suture between the pectorals longer than that between the humerals, as long as that between the femorals, and two thirds that between the abdominals; suture between pectoral and abdominal curved; axillary and inguinal present. Head moderately large, short and broad; snout slightly shorter than the orbit, much less than the interorbital width; upper jaw notched in the middle, with a very indistinct cusp on each side; diameter of mandibular symphysis a little greater than the orbit. Digits webbed to the claws; front of forearm and outer side of leg with large transverse band-like scales. Upper parts uniform blackish brown; lower surface of shell uniform yellow; soft parts pale brown beneath.

Length of shell 39 centim.

Two specimens (females), collected in the Lobuk Antu district, Sarawak, by Mr. C. Hose, are now in the British Museum.

This new tortoise belongs to a very distinct type of freshwater Testudinidæ, combining characters of *Ocadia* and *Bellia*.

XLVIII.—*On a new Nymphalid Butterfly from N.E. Borneo.*

By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, Ph.D., F.L.S., F.Z.S., Senior Assistant-Keeper, Zoological Department, British Museum.

THE following species was collected and recently presented to the Museum by W. B. Pryer, Esq., of Sandakan. It is allied to *Zeuxidia amethystus* and *Z. victrix*, but differs considerably in the scaling and tufting of the secondaries. As a new genus is certain to be founded sooner or later for this section of *Zeuxidia*, I may as well name it at once:—

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ZEUXALTIS, subgenus novum.

Outline and neuration of *Zeuxidia*, but the secondaries thinly scaled and semitransparent, with the exception of a broad border encircling the wing and an arched series of six broad internervular elongated patches crossing the outer portion of the basal half from the costal vein across the discoidal cell to the submedian vein; the first three of these patches are much thickened and covered by broad flattened tufts of long hair.

Zeuxidia (Zeuxaltis) Pryeri, sp. n.

Primaries above nearly as in *Z. victric*, but the apical area much wider between the blue arched belt and the outer margin, especially towards costa: the secondaries considerably paler owing to the thin scaling on these wings excepting in the borders and glandular patches; the first three of these pale in colouring, but almost concealed by blackish tufts of hair, the remaining three much more elongated and deep pitchy brown, the last (upon interno-median area) very much elongated; the costal, outer, and inner borders pitchy brown, the basal half of the submedian vein bearing a fringe of long hair; a very well-defined wavy blue submarginal band, partly concealing the brown outer border and emitting an oval elongated spot inwards upon the first median areole. The under surface resembles that of the allied species, which this insect corresponds with in expanse of wings.

♂. Sandakan, N.E. Borneo. Type coll. B. M.

The narrow wavy submarginal band of the secondaries and the different arrangement of tufts on the secondaries, as well as the curiously diaphanous character of these wings, due to the somewhat different structure of the scales, readily distinguish it from all the known forms of *Zeuxidia*, *Amathusia*, *Amathuxidia*, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Astacus vindicated as the Lobster's Genus.

By the Rev. THOMAS R. R. STEBBING, M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S.

A CLEVER man invented a mechanical speaking figure, and subsequently, it is said, in a frenzy of disappointment at the results of his ingenuity, himself destroyed it. A similar course, apart from the frenzy, may be strongly recommended to Mr. Pocock for the treatment of his new principle in zoological nomenclature, "for selecting the type species of a genus when no type has been designated by the author." He says that it may be stated as follows:—

"When the name of a genus is the same as that of one of its component species, that species is the type of the genus."